

in managing the appearance of that office with attention to detail and commendable diplomacy.

Although he sometimes displayed a choice of sharp words and even some short public displays of temper, I appreciated that each conversation I enjoyed with him was businesslike, friendly, and educational.

I did not have the privilege of serving on the major committees which Ted chaired, but I did enjoy, especially, our work on the Arms Control Observer Group. In 1986, President Ronald Reagan, anticipating intensive negotiations with the Soviet Union over potential reductions of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, appointed a bipartisan Arms Control Observer Group to proceed to Geneva, Switzerland, and monitor what were anticipated to be spirited and productive negotiations. The Arms Control Observer Group would then be in a position to lead the debate on the Senate floor to obtain the two-thirds majority needed for a historical arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Senator Robert Byrd and Senator Robert Dole were appointed to the group along with other Senators such as Ted Kennedy, Al Gore, and Sam Nunn, who made substantial contributions to consideration of the negotiations with the Soviets over many years.

Ted and his wife Catherine took the assignment so seriously that they rented an apartment in Geneva anticipating that they would stay and continue to monitor the negotiations even after the Senators had returned to their normal debates on the Senate floor.

Unfortunately, negotiations did not proceed rapidly and, as a matter of fact, took several years to reach maturity. But Ted Stevens remained a thoughtful and vigilant observer in Geneva, in Washington, and in other places on Earth where his acute observations and comments were especially important.

As former Senator Sam Nunn and I formulated the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program which was adopted by the Congress in 1991, Ted Stevens was a strong supporter of our efforts, and many of my conversations with him centered upon the methods of verifying all aspects of the treaty and further steps we could take with the Soviet Union, and then later, Russia, to provide increasing safety for all American cities and military installations.

I was visiting South Bend, IN, on the day that news of the tragic death of Ted Stevens flashed around the world. That night, I told all of the local correspondents that were following my activities that Ted Stevens was a son of Indiana, a student in two of the public schools in Indianapolis that had meant so much to both of us, and a remarkable champion both for his adopted state of Alaska and for our country. I will always be grateful for the friend-

ship we enjoyed and the wonderful memories of that friendship that remain so vivid at this moment.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

STAFF SERGEANT KENNETH K. MC ANINCH

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of SSG Kenneth K. McAninch of the U.S. Army and Logansport, IN.

Staff Sergeant McAninch was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, KY. He was 28 years old when he lost his life on October 21, 2010, while serving bravely in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in Paktika Province, Afghanistan. He was serving his third tour of duty.

A native Hoosier, Kenny attended Lewis Cass Junior-Senior High School in Walton, IN. His principal described Kenny as "one of those kids who always worked hard to get things done."

Staff Sergeant McAninch enlisted in the U.S. Army in 2005. A decorated soldier, his awards include the Joint Service Commendation Medal, Joint Service Achievement Medal, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Army Good Conduct Medal, and the National Defense Service Medal.

Staff Sergeant McAninch was a devoted husband, father, and son. I join his family and friends in mourning his death. He is survived by his wife, Shawna McAninch; his children, Jeremiah, Braxton, Brayden, Colby, and Shyanne; his father, Marvin McAninch of Logansport, IN; and his mother, Cheryl Nance of Peru, IN.

We take pride in the example of this American hero, even as we struggle to express our sorrow over this loss. We cherish the legacy of his service and his life.

As I search for words to honor this fallen soldier, I recall President Lincoln's words to the families of the fallen at Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

It is my sad duty to enter the name of SSG Kenneth K. McAninch in the official RECORD of the U.S. Senate for his service to our country and for his commitment to freedom, democracy, and peace.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in the coming months, the Supreme Court of the United States will consider Federal Communications Commission v. AT&T—a monumental Freedom of Information Act, FOIA, case that could vastly expand the rights of corporations to shield their activities from public view. Like many Americans who

deeply value openness, transparency and accountability in our government, I urge the Court to reject efforts to broaden the personal privacy exemption to FOIA to include corporate information.

A decade after Congress first enacted the Freedom of Information Act, Congress created an exemption to this law for law enforcement records that contain sensitive personal information. The so-called "personal privacy exemption" for law enforcement records—FOIA exemption 7(C)—allows the government to withhold information contained in its investigatory files that "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."

By creating this exemption, Congress intended to shield from public disclosure sensitive personal information about individuals who may be mentioned in government files. However, Congress never intended for this exemption to apply to corporations.

The legislative history for the personal privacy exemption makes clear that Congress intended for this exemption to protect an individual's right to privacy. Indeed, when the Senate debated this exemption in May of 1974, Senator Philip Hart, who drafted the personal privacy exemption, remarked that "the protection for personal privacy included in [the exemption] . . . is part of the sixth exemption [to FOIA] in the present law. By adding the protective language here, we simply make clear that the protections in the sixth exemption for personal privacy also apply to disclosure under the seventh exemption. I wish to also make it clear, in case there is any doubt, that this clause is intended to protect the privacy of any person mentioned in the requested files, and not only the person who is the object of the investigation."

Former Senator Roman Hruska also confirmed that Congress intended for the exemption to address individual privacy rights. Regarding the personal privacy exemption, he said "we are dealing in this matter with what I believe to be the most important rights, and in some respect the most important rights, an individual may possess, his right to privacy, and his right to personal safety." The universal understanding that the personal privacy exemption pertains only to the privacy rights of individuals is further confirmed by the remarks of former Senator Strom Thurmond, who noted during the Senate debate that "[a]ll of us are aware of the general feeling permeating the country, that our citizens want to know what their Government is doing . . . However, by the same token, we are also concerned about a mutual problem of invasion of an individual's privacy."

During the more than four decades since the Congress enacted the personal privacy exemption to FOIA, our Federal courts and Federal agencies have consistently interpreted this exemption to apply only to individuals.